

AGAINST HEAD-AND TOOTHACHE

MARGINAL COLUMN
By LSA BEN-DOR

THE road that winds up to Kafir Kasim is rough and worn. In places there are deep holes where loose stones have been carried away; in others pointed rocks endanger the wheels of cars. It is a road not accustomed to the heavy traffic of civilian, military and police vehicles that brought guests to the village for the 47th anniversary of the village on Wednesday.

KAFIR Kasim has never been accustomed to the limelight. The village is poor in land, and what land its people own is dry and stony. Most of the men work in quarries not far away, owned by Jews from Patah Tikva. The men are expert at their job and employment in the quarries has been passed on from father to son. The Hittite is a familiar institution here. There has never been any trouble to speak of between the villagers and their Jewish neighbors, or anybody else. It is a "quiet" village.

NO wonder, then, that the villagers of Tira, notorious for a stubborn attitude to the law, are reputed to have been thunderstruck when they heard of the massacre at Kafir Kasim last year. There was a curfew in their village also, but everything passed off smoothly. During the investigation of the Tira notables laughed. "You repaid them badly at Kafir Kasim for living at peace with you Jews. How did your police come to shoot there, of all places? There was nothing to be afraid of. It is we who are the smugglers, everyone knows that, and more besides. There is no understanding of the Jews."

EVEN sitting at the sulha, it was difficult to suppose that Kafir Kasim understands the Jews along with the grey and elderly delegates of the families of the dead, mourning sons and daughters who lost their lives, sat stonily in a long row, being urged to make the sulha binding. Once you have broken bread together with the families of the murderer you must no longer harbor a grudge. At this ceremony the hideous slaughter of men, women and children coming home from work was referred to only as "the tragedy," but at the memorial service in the mosque last week, it was still called the "murder."

THE Arabs in Israel have long-standing traditions and not the least important of them concern relations with non-Arabs who have ruled here since days immemorial, down to the Turkish and British and Israelis of our own days. It is not true that pressure of any kind was exercised on the village elders to agree to the sulha. At a distance one may believe many things, but Hassan Abdullah Mansur, a wealthy man from Tira, carries conviction in his very manner when he declares that nobody has ever bought him. He could easily have stayed away from both the compensation committee and the sulha had he not been persuaded that it was best to come. Last year's victims cannot be brought back to life and it is more important that life in the village should go on again as best it can. And why let this become an opportunity for the Communists to make converts among the young men who can easily be persuaded that some kind of response is demanded from them? There is no profit to anyone in that. Hassan's end is too wise not to know it.

THE mukhtar who said he was too old to speak in the town of the junior of the late Abraham Shapiro, who judiciously recalled the slaughter of the Makkef family at Kolonia near Jerusalem in 1929. The Minister of Police, Mr. Shitreet, who was now sitting next to him, had come to the sulha then, and so had Mr. Ben-Zvi, now President of the Jews and the Arabs of this country did not start at Kafir Kasim and violence breeds violence. Perhaps this thought was not a happy one, for if violence breeds violence, we may not yet have reached the end.

IT would be wrong to believe that violence breeds violence in Kafir Kasim today except when it is fanned by political agitation. The men sat down to eat, and the youths and children of the village crowded round the guests, laughing and joking and stopping every now and then to drink from the newly installed water taps, which are more prominent in every body's mind by now than last year's tragedy.

A sulha after blood has been split is a necessity, just as a festering ulcer must be cut out to save a limb. Like the operation, the sulha seems cruel, with its roasted meats and dishes of fruit set before the relatives of the dead. As after an operation, there must be a healing process before circulation is fully restored, but the operation is the first step back to health.

Jerusalem, November 22.

No Scopus Convoy; Leary in Amman

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jordanian authorities yesterday prevented the forthrightly going up to the Hebrew University and Hadassah compounds in the Mt. Scopus Demilitarized Zone — for the second consecutive day — because its cargo included a quantity of petrol, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stated yesterday in Jerusalem.

Israel has protested to the U.N. Trusteeship Supervision Organization, asking that the convoy be allowed to proceed as scheduled.

T.S. Headquarters has informed the Jordanians that the petrol must be included in the supplies carried by the convoy, the spokesman continued.

Colonel Byron Leary, Acting Chairman of the T.S.O., was reported to have flown to Amman yesterday afternoon to press Jordan to permit the convoy to go through. After the convoy was checked at Mandelbaum Gate on Wednesday by Lt. Colonel G. A. Flint, Chairman of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, and the supplies it carried declined in good order, the Jordanians suddenly demanded that a working party be taken off the convoy.

They said the convoy could proceed only if this was done. Jordan permitted a party of 15 scientists to proceed through Jordan territory to Mt. Scopus. They returned the same afternoon.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman stated yesterday that petrol has been sent up to Mt. Scopus regularly during the last two years without any objection being raised by the Jordanians.

He added that the petrol is required for the 85 Israeli policemen and 33 Israeli soldiers stationed in the zone.

The quantity of petrol included was that regularly sent up to Mt. Scopus in each week.

The status of convoys is determined by an agreement signed in July, 1948, at which time a supplementary agreement signed in 1950.

Radio Amman reported last night that King Hussein had personally investigated the matter of the convoy and had discussed it with the Premier and Defence Minister.

He informed the American and British representatives, as well as those of Iraq and Saudi Arabia, of Jordan's stand and asked them to convey his views to their respective governments.

The Jordanian Government later reaffirmed its decision not to allow the convoy through. Defence Minister Aref Fawzi told reporters that through the TSO he had warned Israel to halt "aggressive operations" against Jordan.

Cairo Radio claimed last night that questions relating to Israel-Jordan military coordination were discussed in Turkey recently between representatives of the Israel Defence Forces and the Arab Legion.

AMMAN, Thursday (Reuters). — Foreign Minister Samir Rifa'at left by air today for Riyadh, carrying a message from King Hussein to King Saud.

He is expected to hold talks with King Saud on the latter's attempts to settle differences between Jordan and the Cairo-Damascus axis.

Hashem Kayusli, the Communications Minister; Bahjat Talhouh, Chief of the Royal Cabinet, and Brig. Sadek Sharaf, Deputy Chief of Staff, left for Beirut today with a message from King Hussein to President Iskander Mirza of Pakistan.

A film of Gorki's "The Mother," caught slight during its showing in honour of the Russian Revolution anniversary, and the blaze

FRIDAY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1957

Jordanians Shoot At Israel Patrol

Strong rifle and automatic fire was directed from the Jordan side at the demarcation line against an Israeli patrol near Tayiba in the Little Triangle yesterday afternoon, the Israel Army spokesman announced last night.

The Israel forces returned the fire. No casualties were suffered by our side in the exchange. Five hours before the incident, a Jordan infiltrator was seized in the same area after he had crossed the border.

Ramallah Radio claimed last night that an Israeli patrol had penetrated to Jordan and had kidnapped a Jordanian villager, Abdul Rahman Abu Sa'ad, 37, while he was working in the fields near Faroun village.

It said Jordan would take action to "maintain its rights" unless he was returned in 24 hours.

Lebanon Expels 45 Syrians

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuters). — The Lebanese authorities today expelled 45 Syrians, escorting them to the border.

A number of the Syrians told newsmen that they were taken from their hotels, offices and restaurants by the Lebanese authorities, and ejected from Lebanon without receiving any explanation.

They complained that they had to walk several kilometres to reach the Syrian frontier post, which arranged their transport to Damascus.

The Lebanese Cabinet yesterday asked Parliament to impose heavier penalties on terrorists following increased violence in the country.

The proposed amendment to the penal code demands a minimum of life imprisonment for any terrorist act, and life imprisonment for charges of extreme criminality. The proposed amendment to the penal code demands a minimum of life imprisonment for any terrorist act, and life imprisonment for charges of extreme criminality.

Such charges will be tried by court martial.

Indian Jets Barred From Iraqi Airfield

NEW DELHI, Thursday (Reuters). — Deputy Defence Minister Surjit Singh Majhi today said that Iraq had refused clearance facilities for Indian jet planes, which had been ordered to land at Habbaniyah in Iraq.

India recently placed an order for more than 100 jet fighters which are to be flown out from Britain. Surjit Singh told questioners in the House of the People that Iraq's refusal would delay the delivery of Hunters by more than a day or two.

POLIO SHOTS FOR U.K. CHILDREN IN SUMMER

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — The Ministry of Health has asked all local health authorities to prepare plans to vaccinate against poliomyelitis all children under 15 and all expectant mothers next summer. The announcement was made today.

Two British firms are producing the vaccine and in addition a "large quantity" of Salk vaccine has been ordered from the U.S.

New Egg Prices

The price of larger eggs will be reduced, from Sunday, because of increased supplies, while smaller eggs will cost more, it was announced last night.

Moroccan Jews' Plea for Families Left Behind

Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Anxiety is rising among the 110,000 immigrants from Morocco here concerning the fate of their relatives in their country of origin, who have not been permitted to leave Morocco. News concerning life behind the sand curtain of Moroccan Independence leaders leaves room for alarm. Emigration from Morocco to Israel was stopped in May last year. Moroccan residents of Morocco yielded to Egyptian pressure in this respect. At that time, some 70,000 Jewish residents of Morocco had applied to leave, and about 50,000 of them had completed all preliminary arrangements with the local Jewish bodies.

The ban came as a surprise to Jewish leaders, who had been assured by influential Israeli politicians that Jewish emigration would not be impeded once Morocco had gained independence.

It seems clear that the Yemmen had maintained their oft-publicized intention to remove the British from the Aden Protectorate, whereas the British Government will not countenance any such aims.

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Diplomatic observers now regarded the talks as having been a State pleasure trip aimed at keeping the frontiers quiet, rather than the preamble to political bargaining.

U.S. to Retaliate if NATO Forces Attacked, Dulles Says

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuters). — Secretary of State Dulles said today that if anyone started to shoot at an American uniform or flag, an American military commander "was going to shoot back."

Mr. Dulles made this statement on his return from Chicago when asked to explain a press conference remark yesterday that a U.S. commander on the spot had authority to fire back if fired on.

He said there was nothing new in his statement. "At Pearl Harbor we didn't wait before shooting back," he added.

Replying to other questions, Mr. Dulles said he presumed that the military commander would defend his troops, if they were attacked, with every weapon he had.

But asked if President Eisenhower could delegate to the military commander authority to defend himself with atomic weapons, Mr. Dulles replied "I don't know about that."

Pressed to explain if there was any change in the law giving the military commander authority to defend himself with atomic weapons, Mr. Dulles replied "Not that I know of."

At Chicago news conference, Mr. Dulles had said that an attack on NATO forces anywhere would bring a U.S. response.

House Group Meets B.-G. Meir

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, met yesterday afternoon with the members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The members of the mission, who have spent the night in Israel, are leaving this morning via Rosh Hanikra for the Lebanon.

Yesterday morning they were "briefed" on current affairs at the American Embassy. Later, they motored to Jerusalem.

In the capital, they visited the Hadassah Medical Centre in Ein Karem, where they were received by the Chairman of the Hadassah Council, Mrs. J. Dushkin, and Mrs. E. Agron, Honorary Secretary of the Council. They later were guests of the Chairman of the Hadassah Council, Mrs. J. Dushkin, and Mrs. E. Agron, Honorary Secretary of the Council.

They were accompanied by Mr. Ben-Gurion.

'Magic Carpet' From Iran by El Al

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — The first of a regular weekly El Al flight bringing immigrants from Persia arrived last night.

The Constellation aircraft brought 70 newcomers. Hitherto immigrants from Iran were brought in non-scheduled flights.

Anglo-Yemen Talks Without Result

By GERDA L. COHEN

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Crown Prince Mohammed Badr of the Yemen left this morning after a 10-day visit which evidently ameliorated social relations between himself and the Government without altering their political differences.

No joint communiqué appeared, but the Foreign Office expressed guarded hopes that the visit would help towards better understanding between the two Governments.

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USAF Plans Large Space Platforms

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuters). — The U.S. is conducting research programmes to launch space platforms of considerable size, it was announced today.

The Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Major-General C.S. Irvine, said in a speech that the U.S. also has active research programmes under way to develop manned ballistic missiles.

He said the space vehicle programme was not pushed in the past because the Air Force felt its primary tasks were defence of the U.S. against air attacks and swift retaliation.

The new programmes would take their place in the "logical progression of air space weapons systems."

He was convinced the U.S. could launch a space vehicle of considerable size, and added that certain U.S. rockets and propulsion systems have the capability to place a satellite in the earth's orbit.

In the next major conflict, control of space would determine final victory, he said.

The Air Force is also developing very large long-range radar equipment for detection of ballistic missiles, and is designing a new super-sonic bomber and also a jet intercepter.

Before these planes began to develop speeds in excess of 3,000 k.p.h. and the "bomber would be truly international," he said.

Two Gunmen Seized In Cyprus Battle

NICOOSIA, Thursday (Reuters). — Two EOKA members were arrested and a third wounded in a clash with security forces north of Limassol today.

The clash, believed to be the biggest in Cyprus for nine months, took place around Paramythia village, 12 kms. north of Limassol. The two underground men were sought for more than a year.

A big force of British troops with tracker dogs was tonight securing the area for other gunmen who took part in the battle.

An explosion occurred in the hold of a 4,603-ton British ship, African Prince, as she was sailing today from the west Cyprus port of Karavostasi, according to reports reaching Nicosia. Officials said sabotage could not be excluded as the cause of the explosion.

Mr. Hugh Foot, former Governor of Jamaica, arrived in London by air today for consultations with the Government before taking up his new post as Governor of Cyprus.

Mr. Foot told reporters at London Airport, "I have a great affection for Cyprus and for its people. I would like to have a hand in achieving a solution of their problems. I look upon it as a great honour to be asked to go there at this time. I have been told to be ready to leave by December 1 or very near that time."

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Macmillan to Paris For Talks on North Africa

Algerian Refuses to Pay Rebels, Kills Collectors

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters). — An Algerian who objected to paying money to an illegal Nationalist organization killed two collectors with a bayonet and caused the arrest of 14 members of the National Liberation Front, including two group leaders, police said today.

The men called on the Algerian, Ali Alouene, and his twin brother, Chabane, at their hotel to collect a 7,000 franc "fine" imposed on the latter by the Nationalists for criticizing their levying of contributions from Algerians, and for being drunk at the time.

A North African was shot dead today in the République Metro underground station in East Paris. His assailant, also a North African, escaped.

Two ALGERIANS TO DIE FOR 1955 CRIME

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Managing Editor: TED R. LURIE

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Friday, November 28, 1963
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It is difficult not to feel some disappointment at the contents of the report forwarded to the Security Council by Colonel Leary.

CART BEFORE THE HORSE V. LEARY

Chairman of the Truce Supervision Organization. The report was prepared as a result of the very grave complaints that have been forwarded to the Security Council by Israel, which feels that no progress of any kind is being made in the stabilization of the situation on the Jordan frontier. The refusal of the Jordanians to permit the regular fortnightly convey to go up to the University for the past two days comes as an illustration of their unshaken rejection of their obligations which has led for the past ten years to recurrent crises.

Israel's complaints were concerned with some fundamental matters. One of these was the disregarding by Jordan of the paragraph of the Armistice Agreement which provides for the establishment of a special committee to work out a procedure by which the valuable buildings and equipment of the University and Haganah Hospital on Mount Scopus can be returned to civilian use, as was originally envisaged in 1949. It is absurd to suggest that no procedure could be worked out to permit work to be carried out there on special projects. Jews and Jordanians work daily in their fields within shouting distance of each other, and though incidents occur, it has never been suggested that work is impossible. The University, with its great storehouse of books now neglected, is of the greatest importance to the students of Israel, and it is not reasonable that the matter should be simply forgotten.

The other complaints, concerning Jordan's refusal to cease hostile propaganda, to permit visits to the holy places in the Old City, or, in general, to proceed towards peace, are no less important, but perhaps not as urgent.

In his report Colonel Leary has failed entirely to hold Jordan responsible for its failure to carry out its plain obligations in this respect. In view of the fate of the Peace Conference underwritten by the U.N. in 1954, his recommendation that Israel is entitled to ask for the establishment of the special Mount Scopus Committee holds out a great promise.

Peace and the facilitation of normal life in the border areas are the purpose of the Armistice Agreements. They have been thus laid down for close to a decade, and for close to a decade their value has been steadily whittled down by the day-to-day pragmatism practised by almost every T.S.O. chairman to hold office. Yet the important thing is not whether a shot is fired and another fired in return, but whether the basic principles leading to general pacification are understood and enforced. To suggest that "the chief problem in reducing tension" is Israel's return to the M.A.C. emergency meetings is to put the cart before the horse. M.A.C. meetings are the result of tension, and Israel's absence from them is due to the fact that the meetings try to gloss over incidents rather than investigate them seriously. To judge by past history it is not of great importance whether Israel attends the meetings or not, but it would be the greatest of errors for anyone and more particularly the Security Council, to suppose that the causes of tension will be in any way reduced were Israel to attend. There is no more dangerous illusion than that of spurious activity directed to no proper end, such as has been the practice of M.A.C. sessions in the past.

Jordan Boycotts ICI
The Jordan Regional Boycott Office, yesterday, began the boycott against Imperial Chemical Industries, conforming to a recently adopted decision to place this company on the Arab League's "black list." The Old City daily, "Al Jihad," reported.

Crisis in the Western Alliance

IF N.A.T.O. is to remain a going concern and provide an effective shield against Soviet expansionism, then the Western Powers, big and little, will have to evolve a common external policy for world affairs in general and for the Middle East in particular.

Such was the burden of the speech delivered by M. Spaak, N.A.T.O. Secretary-General, the other day at the Paris conference of parliamentarians from N.A.T.O. countries. And recalling how the West had been woefully split over the Suez business a year ago, he added: "Since then, there has been no crisis in the Atlantic alliance, and I think I may assert that we can today dismiss from our minds the possibility of any further crisis."

Even as he was uttering these reassuring words, an angry storm was breaking in Allied relations, for American and British arms were about to be flown to Tunisia in the teeth of desperate French opposition. This latest tempest took the political weather-forecasters here quite unawares. There was at any rate some consolation for them in the thought that even so privileged a person as M. Spaak had been invited to Washington during the recent visit of Mr. Macmillan, the British Premier, to the White House, obviously had not the faintest inkling of what was brewing.

Letter from Paris By Maurice Carr

hand rejected indispensable political reforms for Algeria. What did this twofold negative stand mean except that the French were unwilling or unable either to advance or retreat from their present uncomfortable position in Algeria?

With the French bogged down in immobility, Washington and London may eventually have seen fit to take drastic action to curtail the agency and detach Algeria from France. The world would naturally protest, but in their hearts they would be pleased to be helped out of a quandary. The Algerians would achieve the independence for which they are screaming, and both, there would be the much-coveted *tabula rasa*. No one would be happy in the end. The nation that cannot stand in the way of self-determination is not a friendly nation, as is illustrated by the bourgeois fashion in which the British and Americans faced each other at first in Tunisia with the guns, the British winning by a short head.

The Anglo-American explanation that they were anxious to get ahead of the Egyptians, who were said to be sending in an arms shipment, left the French unconvinced.

It is not so much what the Anglo-Americans did as the way they did it that aroused wrath and suspicion in Algeria. In vain M. Gaillard, the French Premier, summoned the American Ambassador from his bed at half past two o'clock in the morning to plead for a re-

vision which incidentally, is principally directed against "perfidious Albion, yesterday's ally in the ill-fated Suez expedition. To be indignant is one thing; to be in a position to do something about it is another. Since France needs a foreign loan to stave off bankruptcy, her dark utterance have been treated with some scepticism in the State Department and the Foreign Office. M. Pincus, the French Foreign Minister, went to Washington to dispel such scepticism.

U.S. Needs Allies

Official communications should usually be taken with a healthy pinch of salt. Yet there did seem to be good reason to accept the validity of the Washington Declaration of President Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan urging a genuine partnership, a new interdependence on more equal terms between all member countries of N.A.T.O. Now that America has become vulnerable to Russian intercontinental ballistic missiles, the United States surely needs the support of her allies as much as they need hers.

However, it would appear that in Washington the American and British leaders decided that before the Western Powers could get together as a really united team, they must first rid themselves of certain supposed disabilities in their relations with the Arab world, at the expense of France.

The haste—a *Quasi d'Ora* spokesman called it "innocent haste"—with which He emerged from the War, in his words, "into a renaissance of the arts in France." Amid the ferment of post-war Paris, he helped establish the famous "Ballet des Champs-Elysees" and found himself partner in "one of the most exciting ventures in dance creation anywhere, ever." For five years he worked together with Christian Bérard, Roland Petit, Jacques Corti, Jean Cocteau, René Jeanneret and Yvette Chauvrière. Through this conjunction of talent, each person fought his own way to add his own particular art form, which produced such creations as "Le Jeune Homme et la Mort," which is the part of the country's Israel programme. Babilée relates that the original roles were created for his wife Natalie and himself.

It was during this period that his talents as a choreographer came to the fore, and he created such ballets as "L'Amour" and "Eros and Psyche."

In 1950 the Champs-Elysees Ballet disbanded—"there was no money—even in France at times our arts lack money," he says. He toured the Continent as a guest artist and danced in the U.S. But he had always wanted a permanent group of his own, which he organized a year ago.

His sincere, uncompromising approach to the dance, his firm belief in realism, but, as usual, the "enfant terrible" has now grown up and joined the Establishment. His one-time revolutionary "neo-realist" now become accepted by ballet companies throughout the Western world.

"What does neo-realism in ballet mean? Well, I regard classical and romantic dancing as not quite human. My way makes the dance more understandable to modern audiences."

Martha Graham? "Well, a little uncomfortable for dancers, but not for the audience. In France," he says of his present tour, "but we never expected the reception we have received here. Even before we appeared, people approached us and invited us to their homes."

What of the future?—"I would like to do something about the many new ballets which are dancing round in my head, but new ballets also spell money. One must not be a poor person, but to rent a studio among other overheads."

State Plants Under Fire

THE State Controller's latest report on the Potash Works and the lively polemics around the Finance Minister's announcement that State enterprises would be sold to private capital, provoke continued comment on the issue.

Writes Haboker (General Zionist): of what use are these revelations and criticism if scandals, which in civilized countries would bring governments a-topping, have no noticeable repercussions here. The Israel taxpayer, reputed as he is for bearing an onerous load, will be burdened with these losses throughout the year. Yesterday's day of the Potash Works, tomorrow, for all we know, it may be in-duced, but the taxpayer will go on paying.

Haboker (non-party) also notes the gloomy picture that the Controller has painted of the state of affairs in the Potash Works, adding that so long as the Minister reporting regularly on the state of affairs in other State enterprises, it will be difficult to convince the public that Sdom is not merely an exception to the general rule. This report may not help the Development Ministry, but if all Government enterprises are run like the Potash Works, it were best to get rid of them with dispatch so that the owners will at least be squandering their own and not the taxpayers' money.

At Hamishmar (Mamam) points out that no one has proved that it is the question of State capital to bear the risks and losses inherent in setting up basic enterprises and then, when they are firmly on their feet, to put them up for sale to the nearest bidder. Must the State make the enterprises safe for private capital after the Government has invested millions in order to give them a firm foundation. The Finance Minister's approach is not only confusing but demoralizing as well.

Hamedia (World Aguda) writes that the Soviet Union's new Syria blast is aimed directly at us this time. Moscow intends to perpetuate tension in the Middle East so as to justify its penetration and it is no accident that its latest campaign coincides with its new "deal" with Cairo, providing for a missile base which of course calls for Soviet experts and technicians.

Lamshav (Abdud Ha'Avoda) also notes this "coincidence," adding that this is the first time since Sinai Nasser is again poised to jump into the saddle. We shall not be swept off our feet because of that, but we must coolly note the fact that Soviet "economic aid" to Egypt has nothing to do with the welfare of the Egyptians, peace, or the peoples of the region. No propaganda attacks on Israel "aggression" will divert public opinion from the fact that USSR is aiding and abetting the disturbance of peace in the Middle East.

Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) writes that it's the same old story: the loudmouthed Soviet protest that it is sincerely concerned with the welfare of the Middle East is accompanied as usual by virulent hate propaganda. Haboker also puts "economic aid to Egypt" in quotes. Dava (Histadrut) explains the nature of the *Bulka* in-

to take up fishing as a cure for his nerves.

Ephraim Kishon's scene deals with a family whose father has emigrated from Israel to the *subra* (underground) and a new immigrant. A good addition to the list of writers is Yoram Matmor, who gives us a very funny sketch on football called "Sh-Sh-Shin Bet." There is a sketch by Shlomo Tzani, on the very unfunny subject of Zeldi, a woman who is married with a neurotic mother and a couple of psychopathic children.

Jetta Luka performs some of her successful imitations in a song called "The Diplo-mat's Wife" (words by Yehuda Gali, music by Curt Nitzke); Alexander Yahalom does very well with a song called "New-York" (words by Lustig); Geula Ben Nun sings "My Kresavita" (words by Gali, music by Mordecai Zeleva), a song which will probably be amongst the popular requests on the radio. Other writers of words and music were Moshe Hadar, M. Nach-Ori, Natan-Man and Haim Hefer.

This formidable array of creative talent is added to the light and amusing decor of Peri, Menachem Golan directs the production expertly and deftly.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

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THIS WEEK...

Security A policy of neutrality did not oblige Israel to adopt the same attitude toward the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., the Prime Minister told the Knesset during its political debate. As the summiting up continued in the Kfar Kasim court martial and an open-air suha was organized between the village and the surrounding community by the Pelah Tivva veterans, Mr. Avraham Shapira, the Ministry of Defence made ready to pay half a million pounds in indemnities to families of the victims, in line with the recommendations of a public committee headed by the Mayor of Petah Tivva, Mr. P. Rashish. Colonel Byron W. Leary, Acting Chief of UNTSO, reported that Israel's boycott of the Mixed Armistice Commission with Jordan was the main problem in relieving tension between the two countries. As Egypt announced its agreement with the Soviets for a missile base, and Moscow stepped up its attacks on Israel, marauders from Gaza resumed their thieving in a number of raids traced back across the border.

Development The Jewish Agency approved an additional IL.45m. for settlement through the present fiscal year. Soil accumulating in drainage channels was delaying the disappearance of the Hula. The Ministry of Transport announced it was considering several applications from foreign airlines seeking to expand their services to Israel. The Sheep Breeders Union held its 28th annual conference in Haifa. It was announced that the cost-of-living index had remained steady during October.

Municipalities Natanya got its first labour coalition in the 29 years of its existence. Moshe Ichilov, Acting Mayor of Tel Aviv and son of the founder of Petah Tivva, died at 54.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

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Readers' Letters

POST JUBILEE
Editor, The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I would not like to forgo the occasion of the day commemorating the Post's 25th year of existence in the service of the Jewish cause, and request you to accept my heartfelt congratulations on this memorable event.

It is said that a Frenchman refers to his country simply as "La Belle France," while the Britisher reflects a sunbeam of historic consciousness in saying "There will always be an England." The Israeli and the Israeli newspaperman have the consciousness and calling of amalgamating these by emphasizing the former, yet stressing the latter. Faithful to this calling, you have succeeded in promoting unperturbed the ideals of the Jewish people in its struggle for Statehood and with the Jewish community strengthened its growth and resistance since the achievement of the State.

In creating, to a substantial degree, thanks to the current and objective news, healthy criticism and social maturity conveyed in your paper — a bond between the State and the Diaspora, and our friends abroad, and countering those whose aim is to spread ill fame on Israel — by giving the other and true side of the picture — I have no doubt that The Jerusalem Post has done a service indispensable and estimable to the creation and moral fortification of the State. I have on numerous occasions had the opportunity of hearing this fact stressed by foreign friends who were impressed by The Post's high standard, and visibly guided by its clear reporting and reasoning.

Permit me to close by wishing you a continued prosperity amid peace and acknowledgment of the values and existence of Israel which you may continue to reflect and represent for many years to come.

Yours, etc.
WILLIAM GHAYEB
Nazareth, October 25.

NAZARETH KUPAT HOLIM
Editor, The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — We have only one Kupa Holim clinic in Nazareth for the town and its district. This one clinic, with its three doctors — two of whom work in the morning and one in the evening — is not enough to handle the increasing number of Kupa Holim members. Something should be done to solve this problem for the sake of humanity and to fulfil the object for which this organization was founded.

Yours, etc.
WILLIAM GHAYEB
Nazareth, October 25.

Kupat Holim Replies
The situation is as stated by your correspondent, and the three doctors are on duty in the morning and one in the afternoon.

We are encountering great difficulties in getting medical personnel for the Nazareth clinic. On the opening of the clinic, in 1950, two local doctors began to work there part time, as well as one nurse. After a short time, the doctors left and no others from Nazareth could be found to replace them. We made great efforts to find doctors from outside, and were partly successful.

Today, three doctors and three nurses are working in the Nazareth clinic. Two of the doctors are from Tivon and the third, a doctor who settled there and we will then perhaps be able, with their help, to fill all the needs of this area.

Public Relations Dept.
Kupat Holim
Tel Aviv, Nov. 18.

Pen Friends
THE HEBREW LINK for International Correspondence, 25 Talbot Street Dublin, Ireland, will be glad to enrol, as members of their international pen friendship club, anyone desirous of having pen friends throughout the world. One should write to them with full personal details, photograph and addressed envelope for reply.

RICKY ABNER, 26, a boy aged 14, 1838 Wabash (Chicago 21, Ill. U.S.A.), would like to correspond with someone in Israel and to trade stamps.

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The American Scene

A PUZZLED PEOPLE

By Patrick O'Donovan

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — TRUE Americans are being told again and again that they are in danger, that never before in their history have they faced a potential enemy with such unpreparedness and inadequacy of arms. It must be said that they are taking the new experience extremely well.

One reason for their impressive calm is undoubtedly the fact that there is little that the ordinary man can do about the situation. There is also the fact that very few people know precisely what the situation is. The old days are gone, when you could tot up the rival dreadnoughts, 16-inch guns and tanks. There are few, even among the experts, who have knowledge of the war machine of the American military effort. Today you can find a distinguished soldier, scientist or statesman on the record to support almost any appraisal of America's strategic plight.

The President's attempts at reassurance have had little effect. Most people simply do not understand and understand that they cannot understand. They are therefore hoping for the best and shelving their profound anxieties.

Among many of the sophisticated, the responsible and the constitutionally anxious there is fear and anger. Their luxury and wealth have become almost a reproach to themselves, a burden that cannot be removed and that must prevent the sort of military effort they consider necessary. Such people openly mock the vague exhortations that Americans must now pull together. As one magazine put it: "Well, well, Eisenhower is setting out to restore confidence, and isn't it fine? He gives his first chins-up speech... and after that regular speech will follow."

Return of the Egghead. NO one can predict the end result of the deep-seated unease in the country or the mounting pressures at the top. Certain effects are however already noticeable. There is a greatly changed attitude to education. Professor, egg-head, intellectual — they have been reviled — military service, starting at the secondary schools, with scholarships for under-graduates (rare here) and increased financial backing for the great scientific institutions.

There is likely to be a genuine common policy between the two parties, but of this bipartisanship, it is the Democrats who are likely to reap the political advantages. Mr. Adlai Stevenson has already been invited by President Eisenhower to serve in a consultant capacity in connection with next month's NATO conference, and there will probably be an end to the Eisenhower-Truman feud.

The rivalry between the American Services, which has bedeviled the development of weapons and strategy will be suppressed. It cannot be eradicated. Already the Services are planning their research and development and there was no budget ceiling to reckon with and any politician who cries again for Services economies is likely to be snarled under.

There is even a likelihood of more foreign aid — and aid with fewer political and economic conditions attached to it. Voices in the Senate old-

Virginia Elections

DEPRESSING but inevitable were the results of last week's election in the proud State of Virginia. Virginia was electing a new Governor in an "off-year" and all the South was watching this down a year among the Southern States to see how it would react to the choice between one candidate who was like moderate moderation in any white school — anywhere and ever — and the other who stood for a grudging and limited obedience to the law that forbids segregation.

The extremist won 3-2. He was Democrat Lindsay Almond. His opponent was a Republican, a lonely thing to be in the South. Ted Dalton. In the last election, under the wing of Mr. Eisenhower's popularity, Mr. Dalton had lost 55-45. So the hardening of hearts and the turning away of countenances from anything like moderation had been considerable.

It was a nice, old-fashioned election. The results, and the winning candidates, were arranged in advance by a well-oiled party machine that offers the only way of political advance in the State. The two candidates were both farm boys who had educated themselves to the undemanding standards required of a Southern country lawyer, and they were both professional politicians in that their best hope of future security lay in obtaining public office. Dalton is tall, relaxed and affable; Almond is a cigar and wide-brimmed hat for his campaign, shakes hands incessantly, and speaks with the calculated relaxed attitude that spells an honest man.

Almond — ex-Attorney General of Virginia and ex-US Congressman — is a restless, energetic, white-haired, stubby man with a passion for pigeons, ponies and roses. His speeches sound and appear like an amateur's work. (He lost his amateur status as a boxer at college by accepting a \$10 prize.) His speeches are fluent, his sentences prodigious, his gestures energetic and his material largely devoted to the attempt of the Federal Courts to bring integration to Virginia. His speeches are the pure white milk of Southern eloquence.

"I had rather not be in the position of having to say in this campaign that which must be said right from the shoulder. But we did not bring this curse down upon us. We did not even commit any act or ever pursue any course that would justify any branch of the Federal Government or aggregation of men, however situated, to say to the people of a sovereign State: we will protect the onrush of Communism in this country, but we will not protect the sovereignty of your State."

Or, even more adroit: "They have operated on Dixie all right — they have cut the very heart out of Dixie and they have put the scalpel in the debt and ruthless finger."



President Eisenhower illustrates his "cheer-up" report to the nation "Science in National Security" with a rocket nose cone which had been several miles into space and had been recovered intact. He said it confirmed that U.S. scientists and engineers had solved one of the difficult problems in producing a useful long-range ballistic missile — that of bringing a missile back from outer space without its burning up like a meteor because of friction with the earth's atmosphere.

ers of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

IN a nation devoted to agnosticism and classicism, which looks on hereditary titles as delicious but sinful, which has elevated social irreverence into a way of life, it is surprising and rather comforting to find how many symbols of class status and grandeur the Americans hurry to welcome. Such symbols play a large part for example in American industry. These are designed to set off the Executive from the Rest. They are also designed to signify the proper ranks of the executive. Rank symbols vary greatly. The most common are special parking places in favoured positions and special washrooms for the executive. Rank symbols include an attendant, free eau-de-cologne, linen towels and a sun lamp for the executive's car.

These are the predictions of a group of German rocket experts now working on the postal rocket project. They base their rocket mail service prediction as much on the progress of their own work as on the implications of the Russian Sputniks.

Bremen's "Society for Rocket Research," whose members worked on the Nazi V-1 and V-2 rockets, have spent five years on the postal rocket.

The Bremen organization is seeking an interest in the West German Post Ministry in testing rocket mail service between Bremen and Hamburg — 100 kilometres.

prestige. In the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, a brass spittoon beside the desk used to be an accepted symbol of power. This has been changed to a carafe of cold water and glasses standing on a tray. In the higher ranks, secretaries are called executive assistants; lower down, even though they do precisely the same sort of work, they are called stenographers. And very often only the executive assistants will get electric typewriters. Other important symbols are: the right to include your wife on the company expense account; membership of the local Country Club paid for by the company; and, of course, a large desk; a leather, padded couch; and an original painting in oil. Supremely significant symbols are the possession of a private elevator (if not a real fireplace in a modern office).

The American mode of dressing is such that clothes have become a most unreliable symbol of rank.

Rocket Mail Soon

By OMER ANDERSON

BONN (NANA). — TRANSLANTIC rocket mail delivery will be a fact by 1962, and "rocket liner" passenger travel to distant earth points may be possible by then.

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forced with odd planks. Although some of the houses are surrounded by a garden, or at least a semblance of one, most of them are set in a sea of projecting rocks. The houses themselves, particularly those of concrete and plaster, do not seem to radiate a feeling of permanence. They rather appear as temporary dwellings, thrown up hastily. They do not blend into the rugged rockiness of Jerusalem's hills.

Mr. Abraham Cherniak, who planned the houses and supervised their building for the Labour Ministry's Housing Division, does not believe a slum is being formed. On the contrary, he says that the houses are having a beneficial effect on most of their inhabitants, increasing their stature, and providing a much-needed boost to the slum which has been shattered by years in the ma'bara.

Desperate Problem The Ministry had been faced with the desperate problem of constructing thousands of apartments cheaply and fast to empty the ma'barot. The houses, moreover, had to maintain their appearance for many years, or they would degenerate into grotesque caricatures of ma'barot.

At first, they were built of reinforced concrete covered outside with plaster.

However, to Mr. Cherniak, this type of house struck a jarring note in the landscape. He advocated building of rough, undressed stone. Each stone would be fitted in as much as possible to the next stone and cemented into place. This type of building, constructed of stone

is cheaper to build with stone or concrete? Mr. Cherniak says that it costs IL100 to build a square metre with undressed stone, it will cost IL97 to build with cement covered with ordinary plaster. If the cement is covered with stucco-type plaster, the cost rises to IL103 a square metre. It should be noted, however, that the stone which is carefully chipped away to make perfect rectangles costs about four times as much as undressed stone.

Mr. Cherniak believes that more efficient work methods are introduced, the cost of building with rough stone will drop much below that of concrete. Workmen have increased their production in

POST-SPUTNIK

The Russians are now the rabbits of the mid-century.

—Mr. George Kennan

The artificial satellites do not exist, and the whole world has been misled by Soviet propaganda.

—Prof. Valera Cid, director of aeronautical studies at the Higher Technical Institute, Lisbon.

I am the living proof that in spite of Russian satellites and other human achievements there is something much stronger than man around us.

If the Church could send up a Sputnik with a bishop inside, it would draw the attention of millions towards the faith.

—Lord Alastair Graham

We cannot choose between the Sputnik and the rocket machine; we must have both.

—Paul-Henri Späak

I'm afraid the rest of our species is out of our sight.

—British Foreign Office spokesman, refusing to comment on Sputnik II.

It looks as though in some respects the Soviet is ahead of the United States in the missile field.

—Mr. John Foster Dulles

Nothing unusual on the moon.

—"Manchester Guardian."

"We have the rocket prototype. We are ready to go. We need only the money, and then we can deliver the mail by rocket to anywhere in Western Europe," a society spokesman said.

The spokesman said that rocket mail experiments in Nevada by the Rocket Research Institute of Glendale, Calif., were "good fun, but amateurish compared with what we are doing now, and have in mind doing with government support."

He explained: "It is even now technically possible to build a postal rocket which would cross the Atlantic at about 5,000 kilometres per hour."

Low Costs "We could build such a rocket for the cost of a jet airplane, and the operating cost, particularly after experimental work is completed, would be infinitesimal compared with operating a jet airplane."

"On an intercontinental flight, a rocket requires fuel for only about 150 kilometres — 100 up to altitude, and about 50 descending."

Rocket mail seems the best solution to certain cargo handling—for example, television news film.

ON THE ROAD TO SAMARKAND

By D. DONNELLY, M.P.

ONCE away from Moscow I discovered myself enjoying being in Russia. Like Washington, D.C., I had found Moscow to be a "state of mind" — as well as a capital city.

The road to Samarkand, however, though it is, appeared to me to be a more friendly place. This feeling grew with me, whether I was visiting a State farm in the virgin lands of Kazakhstan or on Lake Balkhal, where the warm hearts of the lakeside fishermen and lumbermen more than made up for the cold air and hard roads.

After I left Moscow I travelled south to Tashkent and then west to Samarkand. When I emerged from the local airport at Samarkand's dusty airfield, I noticed the statues of Lenin and Stalin that flanked the airfield building. Each was surrounded by a hedge; Lenin's was neatly clipped, Stalin's was running wild.

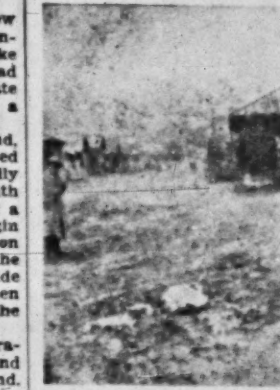
Samarkand itself is a poor, straggling city with a population of about 300,000. It is redeemed by the relics of the fabulous Tamerlane; and a most colourful bazaar where traditional bargaining and private enterprise remain untouched, except for a row of State-owned booths.

Soviet Chairman I decided on arrival that I would call on the chairman of the Samarkand Soviet. This gentleman turned out to be a brisk young Party functionary who had been in his job for only two months. He told me that his predecessor had been dismissed and given a post in the Ministry of Culture 300 km. away in Tashkent, because he had failed to get on with the housing drive.

Housing accommodation was therefore the new chairman's immediate concern. He frankly admitted its importance if he was to keep his job. He explained his responsibility to me as appearing to be a combination of mayor, town clerk and local representative for the provincial government.

After a discussion, he accompanied me on a tour of the town. All the time he extolled the virtues of Samarkand; its tea factory, asakhar, fur research institute, where data is collected in order to improve the quality of furs, the electricity power station and so on.

Tamerlane's tomb — the Gur Amir Mausoleum — which was badly damaged by time and earthquakes, has been



In a Soviet fishing village on the shores of Lake Balkhal. These men earn 500 roubles a month, but their wages are seasonal. In winter they have to smash the ice before they can fish.

restored completely since Sir Fitzroy Maclean's pre-war visit. More restoration is going on at the Registan, a square around which there are three symmetrical madrasahs, or Moslem colleges. The blue cupola of the Bibikhanym mosque, built in 1388 by a Chinese wife of Tamerlane, still stands dominating Samarkand's skyline. Standing in its shadow, I was told of a legend that the architect who built it tried to make love to Tamerlane's wife; and then threw himself from the top when his advances were refused. I was also told some different versions.

My original intention had been to go eastwards from Samarkand, along the Alai and Fergana ranges, to the mountains to Alma Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan.

Thence, I had intended to travel north to Novosibirsk and Irkutsk on the borders of Mongolia. However, the authorities would not agree to

this. They insisted that I return 4,000 km. west to Moscow from Alma Ata, and then start out afresh, 5,500 km. east to Irkutsk.

After a few hours' sleep, I found that Irkutsk had changed very little since I was last there in 1952. If anything, its tall industrial town, with its tall blocks of flats and factory chimneys, was even more stark than it was then. It is now the administrative centre of eastern Siberia, and therefore of the hydro-electric scheme that is being built on the Angara River. The first of the dams, near



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to Irkutsk, is nearly completed and I went to see four of the eight generators already working. This is all part of the development of the Siberian region, which includes several new towns.

But there are still some areas so far not touched. Lake Balkhal is such a one, and I hired a car to make a 150 km. trip over the mountains, along the roads, to the banks of snow, and thence up the lake. After five hours of driving in an ancient Pobeda, I found a fishing-village where the local fishermen's cooperative — they were extremely surprised to see me — were hospitable enough to give me lunch.

We ate in the home of one of the fishermen, a tiny one-roomed wooden house, sparsely clean, with a huge stove in the middle. We had a magnificent meal consisting of several courses of freshly caught lake salmon cooked in a variety of ways, with many toasts in vodka.

These fishermen had been banded into a producer-cooperative by a Party organizer sent out from Irkutsk some 20 years ago. Khrushchev's

picture now adorned their headquarters beside a more faded portrait of Lenin. Their catch, made sometimes with trawls and on other occasions by a net dipped from the bank, goes mainly to a State salting and freezing plant along the lake.

In the middle of lunch the local police arrived to ask what I was doing there. They demanded my papers, but I was quite courteous when I explained I came from a free country and therefore did not carry papers and had left my pass in Irkutsk. Eventually they contented themselves by following me back over the icy mountains all the way to Irkutsk.

One hundred kilometres the other side of the town is one of the big virgin lands projects. These schemes are scattered throughout the more remote regions of the U.S.S.R. In actual fact they are no new thing; for there were experiments even in Tsarist days; but what is new is the scale on which they are cultivated under Khrushchev's policy.

There is a massive propaganda drive in the big cities appealing to the spirit of adventure of the young people. The Komsomol, or the Communist League of Youth, is the principal instrument of recruiting; and so far as I could judge the volunteers are genuine. Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet Vice-Minister for Agriculture, had told me in Moscow earlier that there were 350,000 of them so far.

One young man whom I met in a shock-like bar on his

day off in Akmolinsk — a God-forsaken town in the middle of a great virgin steppe — told me his personal story over a glass of beer. It seemed typical. He had been a newly fledged history teacher in a school near Leningrad before he had volunteered. He had been given three months' training on a State farm quite near his home before he was finally accepted. Then he was granted a free one-way ticket to Kazakhstan, and paid three months' money at his old rate.

Because he is not married he is living in the communal dormitory on a State farm of 500,000 dunams just outside Akmolinsk. On the other hand, so he said, if he had been married he could have had a special credit to build a house. He is being paid about 300 roubles monthly, but in his isolated life money has little object. Even allowing for the fact that I was a foreigner and that we were in the presence of my informant's secret, there was no questioning this tough young man's sense of achievement in what he is doing.

The first stage of the virgin lands cultivation is a drive for food production. Two hundred thousand tractors are being allocated to the task. Later, so I was informed, it is hoped to go in for crop rotation, but I saw little sign of it to date. The original target was to cultivate 300,000,000 dunams in Siberia in the years 1954-57. It is now being claimed that 350,000,000 is nearer the actual result.

Livestock is being largely restricted to sheep and some beef cattle; only sufficient milking cows to provide milk for local consumption are being kept.

Business of Years In a tour of the type that I undertook, with its obvious limitations, it is difficult to be certain of the accuracy of impressions. But my own was that the vast capital investment required for the task means that it will be several years before the virgin lands policy will bring a proper return.

The other significant fact is that all the virgin lands cultivation is being undertaken by new State farms of size varying from 50,000 to 100,000 acres — there are no kolchozes or collective farms. Indeed there are indications that there is some rethinking going on in Russia with regard to the kolchoz principle.

The higher kind of farming, as he called it — both in the Ukraine and in Siberia. This is partly due to the fact that the complicated payment method for members of kolchozes makes it extremely difficult to assess how things are going on a farm at any given time throughout the more remote regions of the U.S.S.R. In actual fact they are no new thing; for there were experiments even in Tsarist days; but what is new is the scale on which they are cultivated under Khrushchev's policy.

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Potential Slum Replacing Capital's Ma'bara

By M. KASKIN

THE Talpilot ma'bara in Jerusalem is shrinking in size daily.

As it dwindles away, one of Jerusalem's worst slums is vanishing with the raising of scores of tin and wooden huts, hovels, shanties, and shacks.

Of the 18,000 persons who passed through the Talpilot ma'bara, 15,000 (about 3,000 are still in the ma'bara) have been settled in 3,000 spick and span apartments built by the Ministry of Labour. It is a huge building area stretching across the southern flank of Jerusalem, from Mekor Haim to Manahat, and consisting of seven new "Katamon" Alpeh, Bet, Gimel, Dalet, Heh, Vav and Het.

The advance from the tin hut of Talpilot to the cemented Katamon is a tremendous step, but a new kind of slum is now replacing the old eye-sore in southern Jerusalem.

Many point to the lack of playgrounds in the Katamon suburbs, with children, toddlers and adolescents, forced to play on the streets. There are no trees, nor any being planted. Garbage piles overflow. Almost every house has a shanty attached, generally made of discarded sheets of corrugated tin reinforced with odd planks.

Although some of the houses are surrounded by a garden, or at least a semblance of one, most of them are set in a sea of projecting rocks. The houses themselves, particularly those of concrete and plaster, do not seem to radiate a feeling of permanence. They rather appear as temporary dwellings, thrown up hastily. They do not blend into the rugged rockiness of Jerusalem's hills.

Mr. Abraham Cherniak, who planned the houses and supervised their building for the Labour Ministry's Housing Division, does not believe a slum is being formed. On the contrary, he says that the houses are having a beneficial effect on most of their inhabitants, increasing their stature, and providing a much-needed boost to the slum which has been shattered by years in the ma'bara.

Desperate Problem The Ministry had been faced with the desperate problem of constructing thousands of apartments cheaply and fast to empty the ma'barot. The houses, moreover, had to maintain their appearance for many years, or they would degenerate into grotesque caricatures of ma'barot.

At first, they were built of reinforced concrete covered outside with plaster.

However, to Mr. Cherniak, this type of house struck a jarring note in the landscape. He advocated building of rough, undressed stone. Each stone would be fitted in as much as possible to the next stone and cemented into place. This type of building, constructed of stone

is cheaper to build with stone or concrete? Mr. Cherniak says that it costs IL100 to build a square metre with undressed stone, it will cost IL97 to build with cement covered with ordinary plaster. If the cement is covered with stucco-type plaster, the cost rises to IL103 a square metre. It should be noted, however, that the stone which is carefully chipped away to make perfect rectangles costs about four times as much as undressed stone.

Mr. Cherniak believes that more efficient work methods are introduced, the cost of building with rough stone will drop much below that of concrete. Workmen have increased their production in

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